Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 52 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, February 11, 1794. [Whole No. 510.]

To the Militia Officers of Pennſylvania.

THE Officers of the Firſt Diviſion of the Militia of the State of Pennſylvania, are requeſted to meet at the Philoſophical Hall, on Wedneſday Evening, the 12th inſtant—To receive and take into conſideration the Report of their Committee on the ſubject of the State Law, as it now ſtands.

Such other Officers of the Mititia of Pennſylvania, as may be in town, are requeſted to attend ſaid Meeting; and ſhould any of them be at the trouble of committing their thoughts on this very important ſubject to writing, they will be gladly received and duly conſidered.

Theſe obſervations are intended to be laid before a Committee of the Aſſembly, who appear to have every diſpoſition to bring forward as perfect a Syſtem, as the Exiſting Law of the United States will poſſibly admit.

WALTER STEWART,
Major-General 1ſt Diviſion.

Feb. 10. d3t.

THE Truſtees of an Academy, or any individual wiſhing to engage a perſon to ſuperintend the Education of youth, in the courſe of ſtudies uſually adopted in Academies, or any branch of buſineſs requiring ſimilar qualifications, may open a communication with a perſon willing to be employed a few years (for a generous compenſation) by writing (letters to be poſt paid) to Mr. JOHN FENNO, Philadelphia.

☞ *Printers to the Southward would poſſibly oblige ſome of their friends, by inſerting the foregoing a few times in their papers.*

February 8. *d1w*

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

City Commiſſioners Office,
January 30, 1794.

IN purſuance of a Reſolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Diſtricts, by lines drawn Eaſt and Weſt, whereof each of the City Commiſſioners is to take the ſuperintendance of one of the ſaid Diſtricts, and to be accountable for the cleanſing, good order and regularity of the ſame.

The Commiſſioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the preſent:

Diſtrict the 1ſt. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the ſtreets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet to the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 3d. Joſeph Claypoole, from the north ſide of Walnut to the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet.

Diſtrict the 4th. William Moulder, from the north ſide of High, to the north ſide of Mulberry ſtreet

Diſtrict the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north ſide of Mulberry, to the north ſide of Vine ſtreet.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N B. The carriage way in Market-ſtreet, is under the charge of the Commiſſioners generally, for the preſent, the foot-ways on the north and ſouth ſides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Diſtricts reſpectively.

War Department.
January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. dem

To be Let on Freight or Charter, or for Sale,

The SHIP
HERCULES,
Samuel Chauncy, Maſter,

Expected to be ready in a few days to receive a Cargo on board, at Hampton Road, in Virginia; is an American bottom, burthen 500 tons, pierced for 20 guns, quite new and well fitted.

Apply to
WHARTON & LEWIS.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1794. dtf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

Parry and Muſgrave,
Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,
Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.

*** Caſh paid for Salem, Providence, and Portſmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Buſineſs to tranſact at Boſton, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commiſſion.*

Boſton, Jan. 24, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-ſtreet,*
The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

BOSTON, February 1.

From a Correſpondent,

Echo re-echoed.—*Is it not ſurpriſing, that the zealous* HONESTUS *is not ſupported by his Brother Senators, when the great objects of the lying trade are ſo peculiarly advantageous to the faction of this ſtate—Unleſs this important branch is ſupported, the remaining faction of this country muſt ſoon become annihilated, and the ſons of ſedition in particular fall a ſacrifice to the infamous policy of the American nation.* "*Go on, thou diſintereſted Patriot,*" *and though the voice of our Senators in vindicatin of your want of principles, is not heard within the walls of the State-Houſe, and though you never yet was able to obtain a vote in that aſſembly, yet be aſſured, that all men of deſperate fortunes and character, will ever expreſs their warmeſt acknowledgemen for your laudable and independent exertions.*

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 11.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The French Miniſter ſays, the cauſe of France is the cauſe of America. Then we Americans make free to tell them, they uſe our cauſe very ill. They diſgrace it by their cruelties—they endanger it by their extravagant wildneſs. But the cauſe of France is not the cauſe of America. It is a ſilly party-flouriſh to make our people favor a war. America grounded her cauſe on reaſon—ſhe did not ſtain it with the blood of victims wantonly ſhed, judicially mocking juſtice with her own forms.

If is true, the more nations with free orderly mild governments, the better.—Even if France ſhould triſle away or drown her liberty in blood, we know how to make a better uſe of our own.

A man juſt arrived from the Moon, thinks the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs will be very ſhort, as ſundry combinations aſſuming the names of Republican, Democratic, the people, &c. &c. render the Repreſentative body unneceſſary—in fact it would be imperium in imperio.

It has been urged as an abatement of the ſalutary effects ariſing from the operation of the general government, and drawing more cloſely the bands of union between the ſtates, that the natural courſe of human events in conjunction with the enterprizing ſpirit of our citizens, would have produced the preſent flouriſhing ſituation of our country—ſo that too much is aſcribed to the agency of government. Without recurring to the ſtate of affairs previous to the adoption of the new conſtitution; it is ſufficient to every patriotic purpoſe, that thoſe who are not diſpoſed to credit the adminiſtration as the inſtruments of our public proſperity, yet acknowledge the fact. Whatever the cauſe, ſuch being the caſe, let all unite to preſerve the bleſſings we enjoy, and not wander into wilds of fancy aud theory, in ſearch of precarious advantages, leſt we let go a "*certainty for an uncertainty*" or by "graſping the Shadow, loſe the Subſtance."

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.
January 24.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.

Mr. TRACY's ſpeech continued.

It is ſaid the Britiſh government has broken the laws of nations, by the interruption of our trade to France: The fact is, Great-Britain has ſaid France is in ſiege, or is blockaded, France has ſaid the ſame. Upon this ſtatement, what is the law of nations? That neutral veſſels ſhall not have intercourſe with ſuch blockaded or beſieged place. The facts are, the Engliſh have taken the cargoes of our veſſels, under theſe circumſtances, and in every inſtance paid the value of the cargo, at the port of deſtination; the French have taken all our cargoes bound to any port of their enemies, and have directed, that a committee of appraiſal *ſhall* be appointed, to appraiſe, and pay for them.

And in all inſtances of wanton treatment, ſpoliation, or making our veſſels prizes, the Britiſh Government have made the moſt ample promiſes of redreſs, contained in our Miniſter's official information. This is a ſituation, which I acknowledge is an evil, but ought not a neutral nation to expect ſome evils of the kind, eſpecially when we connect with it, the almoſt unavoidable imprudences, and I may add, crimes of our own people, in violating the ſtrict line of duty, which muſt be, and always is marked out, for neutral nations? State it in its worſt point of light, and negociation and remonſtrance, ſhould precede any deciſive governmental act.

If our trade is flouriſhing, and under no reſtrictions by the Engliſh, more than ſhe impoſes on other nations, where is the ground of revenge, againſt Great Britain? And more eſpecially, when the fact is inconteſtible, that we have more favor, in our trade wirh her, than is extended to any nation,

But ſuffer me to aſk, why treaty is made the baſis of diſcrimination? I can hitherto find no man, merchant, or other can ſtate any benefits which we ſhould gain by a treaty. In all treaties the ſtrongeſt nation will always make its own conſtruction; and the weakeſt nation may have the benefit of right, but wanting ſtrength to enforce that right, its voice is not heard in explanation of treaty.—Our commercial ſituation preſents itſelf to us in ſo much infancy, the events of a month may produce ſuch ſurprizing advances, as has been ſtated by a gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, (Mr. Dexter,) that a treaty of good appearances now, may ſpeedily be an evil. Beſides, a treaty connects us with European policy, and I feel a ſtrong deſire to abſtract the United States from all participation with the labyrinth of European policy. What has been the advantage of our treaties already formed? That with France I conclude will be cited as the beſt.

Regenerated France, has told us, that their government when this treaty was made, had no good intentions to the United States, or at leaſt, no views of reciprocating benefits fairly: I ſuppoſe the meaning of this is, that in making the treaty the government of France conſulted her own intereſt, and paid not much attention to ours, yet this treaty was at firſt highly applauded; but let it be teſted by the benefits actually received. In conſidering it in point of actual benefits, I ſhould be glad to find them and dwell upon them, without bringing into view, the harm it has done us: but no benefits exiſt. Does the treaty protect onr property in ſeeking its markets, where neutral nations have undoubted rights, any more than the law of nations? England has violated the latter, and France the former. I lay out of the queſtion, the group of evils, which ſeemed to reſult from this treaty the laſt ſummer, the evident danger of a war, prevented only by the conduct of an unparalelled executive, and many other diſadvantages of this treaty. becauſe the unexampled ſituation of France may have produced many conſequences, which will not form general ground of argument, and becauſe thoſe ſubjects have been very fairly ſtated by a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Lee.)

One trait, and that which was conſidered as the beſt in this treaty, was this, all property was to follow the bottom in which it was found. Friendly bottoms made friendly cargo, and an enemy's bottom, made prize of the cargo. The law of nations is, to diſcriminate always, ſo as to mak prize of enemy's property, find it where you may. Regenerated France has

been in the conſtant act, under ſanction of this treaty of making prize of all property belonging to citizens of the United States, found in Engliſh Spaniſh, Portugueſe, Auſtrian, Dutch and Pruſſian veſſels, I mean ſince thoſe nations have been at war with her; and what do we gain? It cannot operate in our favor any further than to ſave French property to them, if found in our veſſels, if we had treaties of a ſimilar kind with the world. So that this kind of treaty is uncommonly circumſtanced indeed, we can gain nothing but a protection for our friend's property; but loſe directly our own: and we never can be in a ſituation to gain unleſs we pre-ſuppoſe war, which I hope we may avoid; certainly we are not as liable to war, as the nations in Europe, who are generally in war 3 or 4 years in every 7: of courſe this trait in treaties is no very inviting one to us. If treaties are formed in the common ſtile, that is, place the nation treating, on the baſis of the moſt favored nations, every one can diſcern, it amounts to little, if any thing, more than complimentary language of courſe.

One great object of theſe reſolves is, to effect a treaty with Great Britain, and we are told in the ſame breath, that Great Britain is in a habit of breaking, not only the law of nations, but ſolemn treaty.

But we are told a free trade or rather a trade on principles of more reciprocity is to be obtained by theſe regulations: And that France gives us that reciprocity, and of courſe, we ought to withdraw our trade from the Engliſh, and give it to France. If the markets of France, and the benefits of trade in her ports, exceed thoſe of any other nation, our trade will go there of itſelf if not, why force it? In this part of the argument, I requeſt the liberty of treating both France and England merely as commercial nations, for if commercial benefits are not found in the trade of two nations, I very much doubt the continuation of the trade, from principles of friendſhip.

What favors do we receive from France, which will juſtify ſuch an exertion to put down her rival, and build her up? Our trade is at preſent under no very auſpicious circumſtances with France; even in the beſt of times, a merchant having eſtabliſhed his correſpondence there on the moſt favored footing, when he ſent his cargo, could draw bills for one third of the amount, and they would be honored; the remaining two thirds, after ſold, the American merchant would be adviſed he might draw for, but no intereſt allowed for the time the French merchant held the property; but if the amount of bills drawn at firſt, exceeded the third part of ſales, intereſt was charged. The Engliſh merchant, would honor his American correſpondant's bills, when accompanied by his bill of lading only, for the whole amount, and cargoes have often been purchaſed and the inſurance, wages, and finding of the ſhip, been paid, out of the avails of her cargo, thus anticipated by bills, before the voyage. This courſe of trade, as practiſed by the two nations, needs no comment. Are the fabrics of the French better than the Engliſh? Is this a proper time to depend upon France for our articles of clothing, when ſhe is convulſed to her center by a war? And can any man ſuppoſe, the column eſtabliſhed in Lyons, ſacred to Liberty, is any more favorable to her manufacturers than if no ſuch column had been there, and her manufactures were increaſing inſtead of diminiſhing? Does the government of France admit us into her Weſt-Indies, with any favor peculiar to us?—The act opening her Weſt-Indies, was no more for us, than the Britiſh act is againſt us, the fact is, neither of them cared for us, they each did what they thought would beſt promote their own intereſt.

If theſe regulations are to unſhackle our trade, why not leave it unſhackled? The fetters are only changed from one ſide to the other, and France ſtamped upon them inſtead of England.

The circumſtance of heavily taxing our trade to Great Britain, for the ſake of driving it to France, is a proof that it enjoys more freedom where it is.

If it be true, that we injure ourſelves in the firſt inſtance, by theſe reſtrictions, although Great Britain deſerves puniſhment, I have ſaid we ſhould be cautious how we ſacrifice ourſelves to a principle of revenge: But it may be worth enquiry, how much it is probable we can injure Great Britain?

It is ſaid Great Britain depends upon the United States, for the bread of her manufacturers and the raw materials which employ them.

It ought to be remarked here, that a principal complaint againſt Great Britain is, that ſhe prohibits our bread-ſtuff, and this is a fact, except in times of ſcarcity. One would think to hear the declarations in this houſe, that all men were fed at the openings of our hand, and if we ſhut that hand, the nations ſtarve, and if we but ſhake the fiſt after it is ſhut, they die. This language, to ſay no more of it, will prove our origin to be Britiſh and that not long ago, for the ſame gentlemen ſay, the Britiſh nation is proud in the extreme. It is well known the Dutch are in treaty with us, and of courſe are to be favoured by the third reſolution, which places all nations in treaty with us, on a footing of lower tonnage: It is likewiſe known that the Engliſh have as much aſcendancy over the Dutch as propriety would dictate: What would theſe reſtrictions do then, at beſt, but ſhape the courſe of our trade through Holland? Our trade might perhaps come more from the Texel than the Thames, but the names would conſtitute the chief difference.

Spain and Portugal, in Europe, and their other dominions, if once called upon by neceſſity, can raiſe bread ſtuff to an unlimited amount. And if we refuſe our proviſions to the Weſt Indies, would not Great Britain thank us, for the bounty we ſhould give, in that very act of denial to the Canadian country, which ſhe is ſo rapidly filling, even with our own citizens? The proviſions of every kind, which may be raiſed there, no man can limit with any kind of certainty. But cannot Great Britain retaliate, and diſtreſs us in a commercial war? I will not enlarge upon this, it has already been ſhewn, that Great Britain can retaliate with ten-fold advantages. It is ſaid although ſhe can injure us in part, ſhe will ſuffer in the greateſt degree and that our ſufferings will be ſpread nearly over the whole community, each will bear a part, but Great Britain will ſuffer in one entire claſs of citizens, her manufacturers. It will be but a poor conſolation to our farmers at large, when they find themſelves ſuffering, to inform them, that a very innocent ſet of men, the manufacturers of Great Britain are ſuffering much more than they do; and if they ſhould clamour againſt government, it would be an unſatisfactory anſwer to them, that there was a greater clamour, and even mob in England.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the Gazette of the United States.

THE *word* rabble gives offence to ſome perſons to whom it ſeems the atrocious *deeds* of the French give none. Murder, in the name and in mockery of juſtice, is palliated, while any marks of diſguſt or fear of the idleneſs, ignorance and wickedneſs of thoſe who are as ready to perpetrate as to approve theſe horrors, is condemned. The paragraph writer in the General Advertiſer of Friday laſt, ſhould know that the word rabble is uſed as properly and as boldly in the caſe he alludes to, as the ſort of people deſcribed by it are now wickedly and deſtructively employed in other countries.

Lord George Gordon's mob was a rabble. The murderers of Paris are a rabble. Thoſe whom vice, ignorance, idleneſs, and the rod of deſpotiſm, have driven from the juſt rank of men, are a rabble. Europe is full of rabble, and the overflowings of their multitudes have more or leſs tainted the healthy maſs of our large towns. Such are the men who were ready to mob for privateering.

The induſtrious and peaceable poor are not rabble. Few, very few American born, deſerve that name. The means of ſubſiſtence and the means of knowledge, are too general to permit the degradation of our native citizens to ſuch a ſtate.—The paragraph writer may praiſe the principles of ſuch perſons as much as he may chooſe—he may ſtep in between them and their proper deſcription. But he will find it no eaſy matter to ſet them on.—Philadelphia is not Paris. It is more in his power to puff the glories of diſtant aſſaſſinations, than to find a proper number of pike-men to perpetrate them here.—Ambitious knaves, men loaded with debts and infamy, become formidable, when they put themſelves at the head of a rabble, whom they train to the practice of vice by the hypocriſy of more virtue than other men—whom they ripen for anarchy, by making all government ſuſpected, and all rights but thoſe of violence and licenciouſneſs, odious. Not one of our great towns is without ſuch a party, and ſuch leaders. The body of our citizens, and our country people, are of a very different ſort. Happily the rabble of America is infinitely out-numbered; but the corps of officers to lead them, and the principles and objects to bring about a ſtate of what the Jacobins term *ſovereign inſurrection* and *permanent revolution*, are already as complete in this country as in France.

A FARMER.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Some Obſervations on the Queſtion—Have Governments a right to deprive a Citizen or Citizens of life?

GOVERNMENTS are greater or leſſer bodies of people, united for their mutual ſecurity, and convenience—the powers which thoſe Governments poſſeſs, muſt be formed from the powers or rights, which individuals in their ſeperate capacities poſſeſſed, a part of which being given up for the protection of the reſt, form, or compoſe all the powers which Governments can rightly poſſeſs—No commuity or body of people can poſſeſs rights, or powers, which the individuals who compoſe that community did not, on entering into the ſocial compact, poſſeſs individually. A, cannot convey to B, the plantation of C, becauſe it is not his—neither can any man convey to Government, a right in his own life, becauſe that right is not at his diſpoſal, much leſs can he convey the life of his fellow-citizen; if this principle can be eſtabliſhed, it will be clear, that communities cannot poſſeſs a right to deprive its citizens of life.

Man has not a right in his own life (to diſpoſe of it) appears to me, for the following reaſons:

1ſt. It is contrary to divine command, as it is no where expreſſed in Sacred Writ, but abundantly denied.

2d. From that natural fear of death, and love of life, implanted in us, for the beſt of purpoſes.

3d. From that univerſal diſapprobation which ſuicide has met with among civilized man, who have endeavored as much as poſſible to ſuppreſs the practice, by ſtigmatizing the memory of the dead, and cautioning the living.

It appears then that God, nature, and man, have (few accepted) diſcouraged, and denied man's power over his own life.

If therefore the powers which governments poſſeſs, are formed of the powers which individuals give up—

But individuals poſſeſſing no power to give up, or throw their own lives into the common ſtock.

Government can poſſeſs no power to diſpoſe of the lives of its citizens.

The life of man is in a ſimilar ſituation in my view with the rights of conſcience—beyond the reach of any thing but Tyranny.

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

Meſſrs. Dunlap & Claypoole,

ONE of your Correſpondents, who had a great eſteem for the late *Speaker of the State Senate*, is extremely gratified with every mark of reſpect which is ſhewn to his Memory:—Such he muſt conſider the formal viſit of condolence which (he hears) has been made to Mrs. P. by the Gentlemen of that Body who ſerved with him in Legiſlation—a circumſtance as favorable to his reputation as to theirs;—for what could better prove the reality of a liberal and generous mind, than the free homage thus paid to the virtues of their deceaſed Colleague, by men with whom he was not unfrequently at variance in important Legiſlative queſtions, and whoſe tenor of political conduct differed materially from his own.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Meſſrs. HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Mr. JOHN FENNO, Editor of the "Gazette of the United States," has printed in his Newſ-paper, ſome verſes, which he *pretends* were preſented by the carrier of "the Connecticut Courant," to your cuſtomers. It is not a little ſurpriſing, that a Printer ſhould profeſs to reprint the writings of other people, and at the ſame time take upon himſelf the taſk of altering thoſe writings at his pleaſure. Mr. Fenno in this inſtance, has not only omitted ſeveral lines, without informing mankind of the fact, but has made an alteration totally ſubverſive of the writer's meaning, and in direct oppoſition to his ſentiments. Whatever Mr. John Fenno may think on the ſubject, the writer of the New-year verſes, conſiders Samuel Adams, as having little claim to the character of *Patriot*. He therefore is not obliged by the alteration. Nor does he view the tranſaction as affording any very convincing proof of Mr. Fenno's modeſty. The buſineſs of a critic, generally requires greater talents, than commonly fall to the ſhare of the Editors of News-papers. This is not the only inſtance of ſimilar conduct in that gentleman, which has fallen within my notice. I think he will do well to omit republiſhing entirely; or to omit inſerting his own impertinent and nonſenſical alterations, in the writings of perſons, with whom he is altogether unacquainted, and of the merit of which he is an indifferent judge.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

October 22.

A citizen, deputed from the popular ſociety at Moulin, was admitted to the bar, and ſaid, "Citizen Legiſlators, I come to announce the triumph of reaſon over fanaticiſm throughout the department of L'Allier. The Biſhop of Moulin now officiates with a pike, and a red cap, inſtead of the mitre and croſier. The dying are comforted, and not frightened. Upon the gate of the church-yard one reads this inſcription—"*Death is but an everlaſting ſleep.*"

"The people are convinced, that if the fall of Kings is the foundation of Republics, the fall of prieſts can alone compleat Liberty. Ariſtocracy is expiring in our department; the traitors, the malevolent and ſuſpected perſons, are under arreſt."

The orator concluded with depoſiting upon the altar of the country a golden croſs enriched with precious ſtones, and ſeveral marks of gold and ſilver extracted from the ſtatues of the ci-devant ſaints.—Applauded, and the offering accepted.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of public welfare, made a report reſpecting the ſupplies of proviſions, at the concluſion of which he propoſed that the following principles ſhould be decreed.

1. That the territorial productions are a national property.

2. That all real or immovable property belongs to the ſtate.

3. That the revolution and liberty are the firſt creditors of the citizens, and that the Republic in all purchaſes ought to have the preference.

October 24.

The Procurator Syndic of the diſtrict of Tonnerre acquainted the Convention, that he had iſſued an order, forbidding the future celebration of religious ceremonies on Sundays, and commanding that theſe ceremonies ſhould be celebrated on the laſt day of each decade. He requeſted that this order ſhould be communicated to the other diſtricts.

The Convention paſſed to the order of the day, on account of the article in the conſtitution, allowing the free exerciſe of all the forms of religion.

The national commiſſioners at Bourdeaux informed the Convention, that the city was at length firmly attached to the Republic. The republican army made their entry in the midſt of the acclamations of long live the Mountain, and the forced congratulations of the Ariſtocrats. The commiſſioners alſo ſtated, that as ſoon as they were informed of the troubles of La Lozere and Aveyron, they ſent a column of the republican army to Rhodes. This column had received orders to adopt the ſame conduct as the republican army in La Vendee—to burn the woods, caſtles and other habitations of the rebellious Royaliſts,

November 15.

Barrere announced, that the commiſſion of proviſions had already given a grand movement to all the parts of its adminiſtration, and that it had already taken meaſures for ſaving proviſions and for ſupplying the fortreſſes.

He propoſed 4 decrees:

By the firſt, Citizens are deſired not to refuſe complying with requiſitions, and to make ſeveral ſorts of paſtry.

By the ſecond, the fortreſſes are to be provided with ſalt meat; no freſh meat will be ſuffered to enter but for the ſervice of the ſick.

By the third, the miniſters of Marine

and Foreign Affairs, are bound to tranſmit to the convention a ſtatement of the foreign ſhips which have entered into the ports of the Republic, and of the quantity of their cargoes in raw materials.

By the fourth, the Convention grants the commiſſion the uſe of a particular counter-ſign.

November 17.

Prieur, repreſentative of the people, wrote from Pantivi, dated the 13th inſt. that he was going to the relief of the department of the coaſts of the North, threatened with an invaſion of the rebels. I have left behind me, ſaid he, only the companies de Veterans, and de l'Eſpoir de la Patrie, all the other citizens having advanced to Dinant. I expect this night to receive intelligence from our armies. I am going to aſſiſt in the deſtruction of the banditti, who I hope will not this time, eſcape the avenging ſteel of the republicans, who purſue and ſurround them on all ſides. The levy of the young citizens of the firſt requiſition, has been peaccably made; in almoſt all the diſtricts it is nearly compleated. The young men of the country, wait only for the end of their labours, to range themſelves under the ſtandards of liberty.

Thuriot read the plan of a decree reſpecting Labarre, which was adopted as follows:

1. The ſentence pronounced by the Parliament of Paris on the 5th of June, 1776, againſt Labarre and Etalon, called de Moreval, confirming the ſentence of Abbeville, paſt on the 28th of February preceding, is annulled.

2. The memory of Labarre and Etalon, called Moreval, the victims of ſuperſtition and ignorance, is reſtored.

3. Their heirs are authorized to take poſſeſſion of the property which belonged to them.

4. In caſe it has been ſold, a ſum equal to it ſhall be paid to the ſaid heirs from the national treaſury.

Barrere—"Calas was alſo the victim of fanaticiſm; why is not he included in the decree which you have paſſed? It was prieſts and eccleſiaſtics, known under the titles of white, blue or black penitents who fanaticiſed the parliament, already fanaticiſed enough—and induced it to paſs ſuch an unjuſt ſentence, ſo well known by its object, and by the ſtrong remonſtrances made againſt it by the philoſopher of Ferney. I move, therefore, that you paſs a decree reſpecting Calas, and that to do honor to our new manners, you will cauſe a column, with the following inſcription to be erected on the ſpot where Calas was executed: "The National Convention—to Nature—to paternal love."—Applauſes.

The latter part of Barrere's motion was decreed.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, February 1.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Nov. 8, to a gentleman in this town, received via. London.

"Your ſhip with all the Americans in port is now taken up to go to the ſouthward, in order to take a freight back here, which prevents my ſhipping your order, and I find it is impoſſible to ſhip it very ſoon, unleſs ſome veſſel ſhould arrive with poſitive orders to return immediately to your ports, as all veſſels are going ſouthward, on account of ſuch advantageous freights being offered,"

Mr. Seymour, we are happy to hear, has compleated the likeneſs of the late Governor HANCOCK, much to the ſatisfaction of every connoiſſeur, who has ſeen it. The face, which he delineated *laſt*, is pronounced as elegant a ſpecimen of this admirable art, as has ever been exhibited to the inſpection of the American public. A liberal ſubſcription has appeared for the encouragement of this young and [we may truly ſay] *innate* Genius. No amateur of the fine arts, it is hoped, will withhold his name from the catalogue.

From the (Boſton) Mercury.

Mr. Young,

The National Aſſembly of France having taken *proper* notice of Genet's conduct, it appears perfectly unneceſſary to ſay any thing more about the man; I therefore leave him to "cover himſelf with the mantle of mourning," and ſhall only obſerve, that notwithſtanding the *ſtrange* conduct of Genet—yet among ourſelves are to be found, men ſo loſt to the peace and happineſs of our country, who on *every* occaſion have *attempted* to juſtify him, but as theſe men happen to be unfortunate SEEKERS for offices, they will manœuvre, and like the drowning man, they will catch at ſtraws.

Upon the adoption of the Federal Conſtitution there were offices of great public truſt to be filled, but unfortunately, there being more candidates than offices, the OUTS were diſcomfited; and *ever ſince*, theſe OUTS have been *bellowing* and *bawling* againſt LARGE SALARIES, BANK AND FUNDING SYSTEMS, FOREIGN LOANS, INDIAN WARS, &c. and they have even added, that if the money which has been unneceſſarily laid out for PACK SADDLES, &c. had been appropriated to the building of Frigates, we might now have had a NAVY, ſufficient to protect our commerce.

Several electioneering periods having paſſed, which permitted theſe men to remain where they are, their croaking and their barking began in ſome meaſure to ſlacken, but upon a thick cloud's gathering in the eaſt, which threatened to reach our weſtern hemiſphere, they again took courage, and ſtill hoped that the ſeaſon would be propitious to their views—Genet was the burthen of their ſong, with arrogance in the extreme they called themſelves the only republicans, and with an impudence equal to their arrogance, they dared to ſtamp men with the character of *enemies to liberty*, who had fought to obtain it, and this merely becauſe they were inimical to antifederaliſm, to foreign influence, to privateering and to war, and were friends to the peace and to the happineſs of America.

I love France, Sir, and wiſh the nation FREE, but I love my own country better; unhappy for her that in her boſom ſo many *reſtleſs ſpirits* reſide; men, who to anſwer their own *paltry* purpoſes, are perpetually endeavoring to diſturb her domeſtic quiet.—The HORRORS OF WAR every good man muſt deplore, and it ſhould be our earneſt prayer to the PRINCE OF PEACE, that he would long preſerve us from them—if, however, by the *artful* and *perfidious* conduct of *any* nation we ſhould be *driven* into a war, I pray God that we may be united in our endeavours to maintain the honor of the American flag, and that character in arms to which America is ſo juſtly entitled.

Equally an enemy to deſpotiſm and to anarchy, I wiſh the period may arrive, when "GENUINE LIBERTY AND EQUAL RIGHTS" ſhall be the portion of *every* nation, and when the colours of *none* ſhall be unfurled, without this Heavenly motto is enſtamped upon them.

A REPUBLICAN.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 11.

We hear that the Senate of the United States have agreed to conſider the report of their committee on Mr. Gallatin's election, to-morrow—and have Reſolved, That the doors of the Senate be opened, and continue open during the diſcuſſion upon the conteſted election of Albert Gallatin.

Exports of Pennsylvania.

	Dollars.
For *the entire year* ending on the 30th day Sept. 1792,	3,820,646
For *the laſt quarter* of the year 1793, that is *the three months* of October, November and December laſt,	1,740,689

It is known that Philadelphia is the only ſea port of Pennſylvania, and of courſe it will appear to certain demonſtration, that the agriculture and commerce of that proſperous ſtate was much greater than uſual, even during the time when the fever, imported into this capital, prevailed here. In the month of October that diſorder was at its heighth.

From Correspondents.

A Correſpondent wiſhes to know whether the Democratic Society are actually going to declare themſelves Free, Sovereign and Independent.

Secrecy is very much condemned in public concerns. The myſtery of the Democratic Society is ſuſpicious: They are ſo jealous they ſuſpect themſelves.—They are afraid, it is pretended, that they ſhould gain an undue influence, if their proceedings and names were known. Such wonderful lights of this dark age would dazzle, if not hid. None but men of unblemiſhed character are admitted. It is another Areopagus and ought to have a charter. In ſhort, if they were known they could not be reſiſted. As it is even now, they are able by caballing together to carry points of elections.

No rule is more juſt than to ſuſpect the ſuſpicious. Thoſe who have or pretend to have the worſt opinion of the deſigns of our government, are not all Socrateſes. Teſt the political views of the leaders of our factions by their private lives—Are they men of more unſpotted fame than thoſe they revile? Are they more worthy of confidence, or is more actually placed in them than in the men of the people's choice? Thoſe who know both, may compare them. When a man or a government is ſupported by men of ſenſe and virtue, and by the body of honeſt, good citizens, it is full proof of the purity of both. No man, and no government, can be quite free from enemies; but it is very happy to have them of a ſort, that tho' they may embarraſs both, can diſhonor neither.

While the worthy farmers, (ſuch for example are thoſe of Jerſey and Connecticut) ſupport the national authority, neither the regular enliſted ſoldiers, nor the hir'd mob who may be termed the militia of a foreign incendiary can reſiſt or deſtroy it. Any government oppoſing the vile deſigns of theſe latter, will be hated and ſlandered by them; and if it did not oppoſe them, it would deſerve to be hated, and could not be ſlandered. The farmers and other good citizens would leave it to the guillotine of the Democratic Society.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

Laſt evening arrived here from Monte Chriſti (Hiſpaniola) Capt. Coates, of the ſloop Independence, belonging to N. Providence, Rhode-Iſland—He left Monte Chriſti the 9th of January. He informs, that Cape Francois was blockaded by a Spaniſh fleet, of ſeven ſail, under the command of Gabriel Ærie Se Staeba—that the fleet was much in want of men, ſo much ſo, that they could do little more than to prevent veſſels from running into the Cape.

SAVANNAH, (G.) Jan. 2.

The ſchooner Sophia, from St. Martin's, brings advice, that a fleet of 13 ſail of the line, a number of tranſports with 12,000 troops on board, from England, and the Cork fleet with proviſions, arrived at Barbados on the 29th of November laſt.

The ſhip Henricus IV. Eſchels, from Corunna, is arrived at Charleſton.

The French armed ſhip Laſcaſas, Capt. Branzont, from St. Domingo, arrived off our bar on Monday laſt, and on Tueſday ſailed for Charleſton. We are informed that ſhe took a valuable Jamaica ſhip, which had come laſt from the Havana, where ſhe had put in in diſtreſs. Capt. Branzont not meeting his prize here was apprehenſive ſhe had been retaken or loſt.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Jenny, Schermerhorn,	Savannah	
Ship King David, ——,	Liſbon	
Brig Ceres, White,	do.	
Sloop Independence, Coates,	Monte-Chriſti	

Capt. Coates ſpoke the ſloop Charles, Graham, from Wilmington, N. Carolina, bound to New-York, out 25 days—all well.

Salem, Jan. 28.

The brig Leopard, Capt. Goodridge, is arrived at Beverly from Liſbon. She was one of a fleet of 60 ſail of merchantmen, 14 of which were Americans, that ſailed from Liſbon on the 4th Nov. under convoy of 7 Portugueſe men of war. They parted with the fleet the 10th Nov. being out of danger of the Algerines.

Jan. 8. Capt. Goodridge, in long. 58 lat. 38, 30, ſpoke the ſhip Lydia, of Wiſcaſſet, 65 days from Liverpool, bound to New York, all well.

Dec. 31. The ſloop Ann, White, of Portland, from Boſton to Philad. out 4 days was ſpoke wit'n in diſtreſs.

Portſmouth, Jan. 22. On Saturday arrived here the brig Riſing Sun, Noble, in 32 days from Baſſeterre. Left there, ſchooner Hopewell, Webb, of Salem; brig Scarborough, Scammon, of Scarborough; ſchoo. Mary, Pratt, of Boſton; Capt. Stone in a ſchooner, caſt away in Guadaloupe, veſſel and part of the cargo ſaved; the Sunday following, was carried into St. Chriſtopher, by the brig Collin, Robinſon, and treated with great politeneſs, and the people there were extremely attentive to all Americans. Left there brig Diana, Gardner, of New-York—brig Bethiah, Lathrop, of Boſton; a brig from New London; and two ſchooners had juſt arrived from Boſton, names and captains unknown. Capt. Cheever, in a ſchooner belonging to Salem, ſailed from St. Kitts the 14th Dec. for the Cheſapeak.

Sunday Jan. 5. In lat. 32. 2. long. 70 30. ſpoke the ſhip Nancy, belonging to New-Meadow river, Levi Patterſon, maſter, from Liverpool, out 84 days, ſhort of proviſions, water and other neceſſaries, ſupplied him with them; ſeven days before Capt. Peterſon fell in with Capt. Noble, he ſpoke the brig Kitty, William Waters, maſter, belonging to Philadelphia, who had been blown off three times, loſt his main-maſt, and had no proviſions nor water on board, and Capt. Peterſon, much to his honor, divided with the diſtreſſed in proportion to the people on board—one lady and three gentlemen went on board the Kitty. On the 7th inſt. long. 69. lat. 36. ſpoke the brig Thomas, John Seward, maſter, belonging to this port, out ſeven days; freights in Charleſton, (S. C.) very high. The 8th inſt. ſpoke the ſchooner Woolwich, belonging to Philadelphia, John Stinton, maſter, from Cork, out 69 days, in long. 75 had on board 8 men, only 20 lbs beef, ſupplied them with ſome.

Capt. Noble was boarded three different times by privateers, and the Bulio frigate of 32 guns, and was treated with all the politeneſs he could wiſh.

Capt. Noble further informs, that the orders of the privateers were to take all the American veſſels from any French port, with ſuch articles as were prohibited in the King of France's reign, but if proved American property, were diſmiſſed, the owners paying charges.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Tueſday, February 11.

The bill entitled, "An act providing for the relief of ſuch inhabitants of St. Domingo, reſident within the United States, as may be found in want of ſupport was brought in enrolled and ſigned by the Speaker.

The committee on the petitions from the Delegates of the Abolition Societies, for prohibiting the citizens of the United States from employing their ſhipping in the ſlave trade, brought in a report which was in favor of the prayer of the petition.

A report was alſo received from the committee on fortifications.

The Houſe then went into committee of the whole on the Algerine buſineſs—the debate was renewed, and continued till 3 o'clock—when the queſtion was put on the firſt reſolve, as reported by the ſelect committee, for building four frigates and two twenty gun ſhips—and agreed to, 47 in the affirmative, and 45 in the negative.

Adjourned.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	18/	
3 ditto,	10/	
Deferred,	11/	
U. S. Bank,	11	per cent. adv.
Pennſylvania do.	8	ditto ditto.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the houſe of *John Thomſon*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary Houſe

AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large ſtone ciſtern, and a very commodious ſtable and coach-houſe, and a great quantity of the beſt building ſtones in the walls of the houſe, which was formerly built for the reſidence of the Governors of New-Jerſey. The ſituation of this Lot is ſo well known for its healthineſs and beautiful proſpect of the Raritan river to the weſt of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the eaſt, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. The conditions of ſale will be, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the firſt day of May next, when a good and ſufficient Deed will be given to the purchaſer, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Eſq. Preſident of the Board of Proprietors of the Eaſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, and the remaining two thirds ſatisfactorily ſecured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Regiſter.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

This day is publiſhed,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118. MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A ſhort account of ALGIERS,

Containing a deſcription of the climate of that country—of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, and of their ſeveral wars againſt Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the uſurpation of Barbaroſſa and the invaſion of the Emperor Charles V. to the preſent time; with a conciſe view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND SOLD BY

H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-ſtreet,

alſo, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

No. 147, Market-ſteeet,

(Price, bound, 6s6½)

Paul and Mary,

AN INDIAN STORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The Indian Cottage

From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.

"THE above Stories have been lately publiſhed, amongſt the works of a very different nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who reſided in the country which it deſcribes, and was well acquainted with the principal facts. Its ornaments are the Landſcape—the Climate—and the natural hiſtory of the Torrid Zone, obſerved with the eye of Taſte, and delineated with the eye of Philoſophical knowledge. It is a Paſtoral, of which the fable and the machinery may be ſaid to be equally real. To theſe are added, the pure vein of Moral Inſtruction, and the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre."

Feb. 1. d4t

Inſurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the laſt ſix months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the firſt and ſecond inſtalments; and of one per cent per month on the ſums paid in anticipation of the third inſtalment, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that, in which thoſe payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at the company's office, No. 119 ſouth Front-ſtreet, at any time after the 13th inſtant.

By order of the Directors.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9. w&ſ.tm.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. And that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,

JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

By order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Treaſury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 6th of February next incluſive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required during the preſent year, at the ſeveral places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey;
At Philadelphia, }
At Lancaſter, } in Pennſylvania.
At Reading, }

The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt }
Two quarts of vinegar } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of ſoap }
One pound of candles }

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Juſt Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for ſale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, Market ſtreet,

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester ſociety, 3 vols.
Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of eſſays
Varieof Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
Curioſities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's hiſtory of Hindoſtan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's deſcription of China
Murphy's tranſlation of Tacitus
Godwin on political juſtice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's hiſtory of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of phyſic
Cleghorn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry.

Peale's Muſeum,

HAS Lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or ſciſſars-bill; The Avoſette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, becauſe of its bill reſembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longeſt legs, in proportion to the ſize of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Seaſwallow, and various Gulls; beſides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The ſcull of a Whale and one of its Vertebres.

An Indian hatchet made of chryſtal: It is curious that thoſe uninformed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the exiſtence of iron and ſteel, ſhould be able to form ſuch hard ſubſtances into fanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Muſeum.

A lignified Quince: The ſpecimen ſhews what a remarkable effect a dry warm ſituation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years ſince it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at leaſt in appearance.

Preſented by Mrs. Manſon of Charleſtown, S. C.—a tool uſed by the Otaheitans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this inſtrument of wood, it produces the ribs which reſemble threads: the perfectly ſtraight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the uſe of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Alſo, a rope made of graſs, part of the rigging of a veſſel of Kamſkatka.

Preſented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in ſpirits: when this fiſh was found, a number of ſtones were appended to ſtrings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occaſioned a conjecture, as it is not furniſhed with ſufficient fins to reſiſt the violence of the tide and currents, that it faſtened with theſe ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; ſo that the ſtones anſwered the purpoſe of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous ſticky nature, that of cables. Some of the ſtones are in the ſame phial.

A collection of Minerals and other Foſſils are now diſplayed in drawers covered with glaſs and in a mode which will ſecure them from derangement. To each ſpecimen are affixed references to a book of deſcriptions. This management of ſpecimens of the Foſſil kingdom, renders this part of the Muſeum very convenient and ſatisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the ſyſtematical order of them, and in making the neceſſary eſſays of each: Alſo in giving in a conciſe manner, the various uſes they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more intereſting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is juſt received. By the account which monſ. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyes of this Elk.

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. late of Boſton, in the county of Suffolk, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all perſons intereſted, are deſired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate: And all perſons who ſtand indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to ſettle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the firſt day of December next, will otherwiſe render it neceſſary for him to commence ſuits againſt them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney
to the Adminiſtratrix.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requeſted to inſert this in their reſpective newſpapers, and forward their accounts for the ſame, to J. M.

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the ſixteenth inſtant, to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each ſhare, being the dividend declared for the laſt ſix months.

By Order,

3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Adminiſtrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe, in Second-ſtreet Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

BY WHICH

The Different Sciences and Arts,

are digeſted into the form of

Diſtinct Treaties or Syſtems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, Hiſtory of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagaſcar, Magic, Magnetiſm, Malts, Hiſtory of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Maſonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are ſtill in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned, T. Dobſon, ſolicits the favor of the ſubſcribers to call or ſend for their volumes, that they may be ſupplied as early as poſſible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now preſented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect ſtate, ſome account of the reaſon of that imperfection ſhould be given. On the 8th of September laſt, the Publiſher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials deſtroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the preſent volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a ſupply of theſe could not be immediately obtained, he was under the neceſſity of publiſhing the volume without theſe TABLES; but hopes he ſhall be able to publiſh them with the next volume which is now in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The Publiſher embraces this opportunity of expreſſing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the ſame time he takes the liberty of repreſenting to ſuch of the ſubſcribers as are in arrears, the indiſpenſible neceſſity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as poſſible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the ſubſcribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and ſeveral volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different ſtages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of theſe trifles UNPAID lays the Publiſher under very ſerious embarraſſment, and deprives him of the uſe of many Thouſands of Dollars which at this time would be of very eſſential ſervice. For theſe reaſons the Publiſher finds himſelf under the neceſſity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to thoſe who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtf J.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

☞ *Terms of Subſcription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subſcriptions of perſons who reſide at a diſtance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

Advertiſements of one ſquare, or leſs, inſerted four times for One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—thoſe of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subſcriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-ſtreet, five doors north of the Indian Queen*

PHILADELPHIA:

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